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(11) **EP 1 260 655 A1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
27.11.2002 Bulletin 2002/48

(51) Int Cl.7: **E04F 15/22, B32B 7/00**

(21) Application number: **02076916.2**

(22) Date of filing: **16.05.2002**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE TR**
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

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(30) Priority: **21.05.2001 NL 1018121**

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(54) **Finishing layer for a floor**

(57) Finishing layer for a floor, comprising a first layer of a compressible material for laying on said floor, a second layer of a substantially non-compressible material for laying on said first layer and a top layer for laying

on said second layer, wherein the second layer is assembled from mats which are each manufactured from mutually parallel strips of a non-compressible material. Use of such a finishing layer for a floor in a sports accommodation.

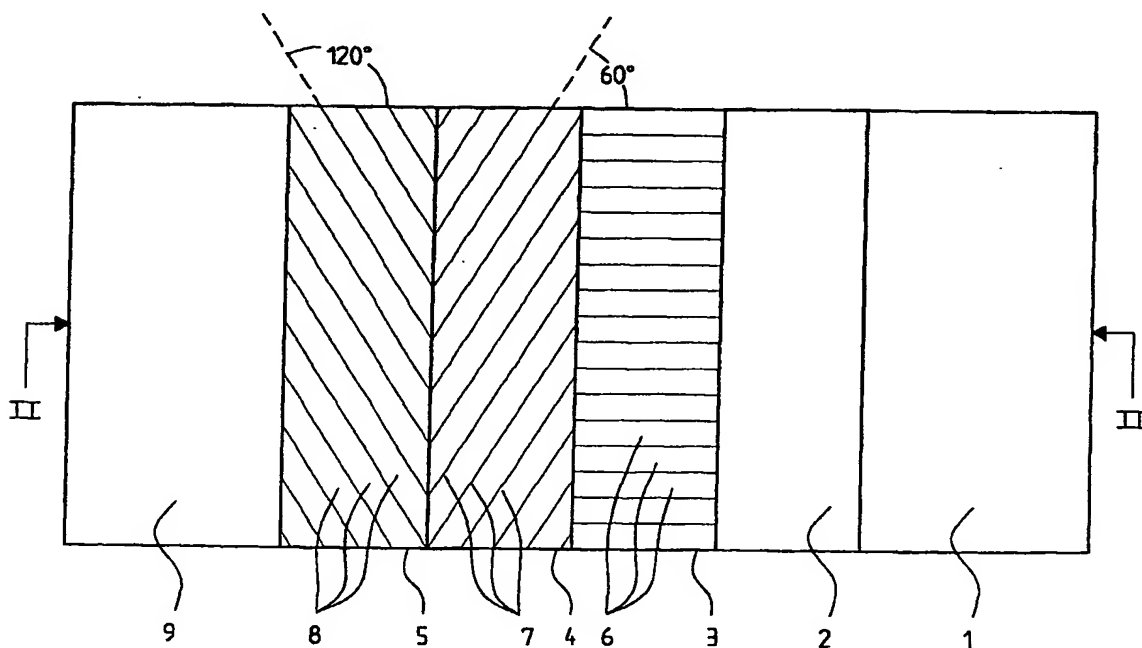


Fig. 1

Description

[0001] The invention relates to a finishing layer for a floor, comprising a first layer of a resilient material for laying on said floor, a second layer of a substantially non-compressible material for laying on said first layer and a top layer for laying on said second layer.

[0002] Such a finishing layer produces a resilient floor construction wherein the top layer can impart to the floor a so-called point-elastic nature, and the second layer resting on an elastic first layer imparts to the floor a pressure-distributing or so-called area-elastic nature. This finishing layer is for instance intended for use as floor covering in a sports hall.

[0003] A surface-resilient sports floor construction is known wherein the second layer consists of a stack of two pieces of chipboard or two boards of multi-ply material with a total thickness of about 16 to 24 mm.

[0004] The known sports floor construction has the drawback of having a relatively great mass inertia and little flexibility, as a result of which the floor only comes into motion slowly under load, and can be perceived as uncomfortable by sportsmen/women. Owing to the total thickness and the mass resulting therefrom, the laying of the known finishing layer is labour-intensive and thereby relatively expensive.

[0005] It is an object of the invention to provide a finishing layer which has a low mass inertia, which is set rapidly into motion under load and which is perceived as comfortable by sportsmen.

[0006] It is a further object to provide a finishing layer which has a small total thickness and a mass resulting therefrom, and which can be arranged on a floor quickly and in simple and cost-saving manner.

[0007] These objectives are achieved with a finishing layer of the type specified in the preamble, wherein according to the invention the second layer is assembled from mats, which are each manufactured from mutually parallel strips of a non-compressible material.

[0008] A finishing layer according to the invention provides the additional significant advantage that the second layer is less rigid than the second layer in known finishing layers, as a result of which the choice for the first layer can be made from materials with greater firmness and the greater durability associated therewith, with a greater comfort in use.

[0009] In an embodiment of a finishing layer according to the invention the second layer comprises a stack of at least two mats, wherein the mutually parallel strips of a second mat stacked on a first mat in each case preferably cross the mutually parallel strips of this first mat at a determined angle.

[0010] By having the strips cross in a second layer assembled from a plurality of stacked mats the uniformity of the bending properties and the mechanical loading capacity of the floor finishing are enhanced.

[0011] In a favourable embodiment of a finishing layer according to the invention, wherein the second layer

comprises a stack of n mats, wherein n is a whole number 2, 3 or 4, the determined angle at which the parallel strips of respective mats cross each other amounts to $180^\circ/n$.

[0012] It has been found that a finishing layer is obtained possessing excellent bending properties and mechanical loading capacity if, according to the invention, the second layer comprises a stack of three mats, wherein the mutually parallel strips of a second mat stacked on a first mat cross the mutually parallel strips of this first mat at an angle of 60° , and the mutually parallel strips of a third mat stacked on a second mat cross the mutually parallel strips of this second mat at an angle of 60° , in a manner such that the mutually parallel strips of the third and of the first mat cross each other at an angle of 120° .

[0013] In one embodiment the non-compressible material is wood.

[0014] The non-compressible material is preferably bamboo.

[0015] Bamboo is a non-compressible, very flexible material. It has been found that a stack of mats of bamboo strips forms a board which distributes a force exerted thereon in surface-isotropic manner, i.e. uniformly in all directions along the surface of this board. Bamboo moreover has the advantage of being a durable, natural material which can be employed without depleting the source.

[0016] In an embodiment the at least two mats in the stack in the second layer are adhered to each other by means of an elastic adhesive, for instance a glue on the basis of polyurethane (PUR).

[0017] The first layer in a finishing layer according to the invention comprises for instance a rubber granulate or a plastic foam material, or a combination of both materials.

[0018] According to the German standard DIN 18032-2 a distinction is made between an area-elastic, a point-elastic, a combined elastic and a mixed-elastic sports floor.

[0019] The nature of a finishing layer serving as sports floor can be determined by a suitable choice of material of the first layer and the assembly of the top layer.

[0020] The top layer in a finishing layer according to the invention for instance comprises a hard plastic material, for instance one of the materials polyvinyl chloride (PVC), linoleum or polyurethane (PUR), whereby an area-elastic or a mixed-elastic sports floor is obtained, depending on the assembly of the first and the second layer.

[0021] In yet another embodiment the top layer is assembled from at least two layers, for instance of a bottom layer of a resilient material and a cover layer of an elastic plastic material covering this bottom layer, whereby a combined elastic or a mixed-elastic sports floor is obtained, depending on the assembly of the first and the second layer.

[0022] In yet another embodiment the top layer is as-

sembled from at least two layers, for instance of a bottom layer of a resilient material and a cover layer of a hard plastic material covering this bottom layer, whereby a combined elastic or a mixed-elastic sports floor is obtained, depending on the assembly of the first and the second layer.

[0023] The invention further relates to the use of an above described finishing layer in a sports accommodation.

[0024] The invention will be elucidated hereinbelow on the basis of an embodiment, with reference to the drawings.

[0025] In the drawings:

Fig. 1 shows in top view an embodiment of a finishing for a floor according to the invention, and

Fig. 2 shows the floor of fig. 1 in a cross-section.

[0026] Corresponding components are designated in the figures with the same reference numerals.

[0027] Fig. 1 shows a flat, supporting ground 1 of for instance sand cement, concrete, asphalt, anhydrite or wood fibre board of a floor, having thereon a finishing which consists of (in order from bottom to top) an elastic first layer 2 with a thickness of about 5 mm to about 50 mm and substantially consisting of bonded rubber granulate, a plastic foam material or a combination thereof, a second layer consisting of three mats 3, 4, 5, glued one on top of another with an elastic glue, of mutually parallel bamboo strips 6, 7, 8, with a width of about 5 mm, wherein strips 7 of the second mat 4 stacked on the first mat 3 cross strips 6 of this first mat 3 at an angle of 60°, and strips 8 of the third mat 5 cross strips 6 of the first mat 3 at an angle of 120°. A seamless elastic top layer 9 is arranged on the upper bamboo mat 5.

[0028] Fig. 2 shows the floor 1 with floor finishing 2-9 in cross-section along the line II-II in fig. 1.

[0029] With a sufficient thickness and a sufficient elasticity of the material of the first layer a finishing layer according to the shown embodiment has a high shock-absorbing capacity for sportsmen in all weight classes, has a low rotational friction on the surface, has a small overall height and has specific resilience characteristics corresponding in large measure to that of so-called area-elastic floor constructions.

Claims

1. Finishing layer (2-9) for a floor (1), comprising a first layer (2) of a resilient material for laying on said floor (1), a second layer (3, 4, 5) of a substantially non-compressible material for laying on said first layer (2) and a top layer (9) for laying on said second layer (3, 4, 5), **characterized in that** the second layer is assembled from mats (3, 4, 5), which are each manufactured from mutually parallel strips (6, 7, 8) of a substantially non-compressible material.
2. Finishing layer (2-9) as claimed in claim 1, **characterized in that** the second layer comprises a stack of at least two mats (3, 4, 5).
3. Finishing layer (2-9) as claimed in claim 2, **characterized in that** the mutually parallel strips (7) of a second mat (4) stacked on a first mat (3) in each case cross the mutually parallel strips (6) of said first mat (3) at a determined angle.
4. Finishing layer (2-9) as claimed in claim 3, wherein the second layer (3, 4, 5) comprises a stack of n mats, wherein n is a whole number 2, 3 or 4, **characterized in that** the determined angle amounts to $180^\circ/n$.
5. Finishing layer (2-9) as claimed in claim 4, **characterized in that** the second layer comprises a stack of three mats (3, 4, 5), wherein the mutually parallel strips (7) of a second mat (4) stacked on a first mat (3) cross the mutually parallel strips (6) of said first mat (3) at an angle of 60° , and the mutually parallel strips (8) of a third mat (5) stacked on the second mat (4) cross the mutually parallel strips (7) of said second mat (4) at an angle of 60° , in a manner such that the mutually parallel strips (8, 6) of the third (5) and of the first mat (3) cross each other at an angle of 120° .
6. Finishing layer as claimed in any of the claims 1-5, **characterized in that** the substantially non-compressible material is wood.
7. Finishing layer (2-9) as claimed in any of the claims 1-5, **characterized in that** the substantially non-compressible material (6, 7, 8) is bamboo.
8. Finishing layer (2-9) as claimed in any of the claims 2-7, **characterized in that** the at least two mats (3, 4, 5) in the stack in the second layer are adhered to each other by means of an elastic adhesive.
9. Finishing layer (2-9) as claimed in any of the claims 1-8, **characterized in that** the first layer (2) comprises a rubber granulate.
10. Finishing layer (2-9) as claimed in any of the claims 1-8, **characterized in that** the first layer (2) comprises a plastic foam material.
11. Finishing layer (2-9) as claimed in any of the claims 1-10, **characterized in that** the top layer (9) comprises a hard plastic material.
12. Finishing layer (2-9) as claimed in claim 11, **characterized in that** the hard plastic material is one of the materials polyvinyl chloride (PVC), linoleum or polyurethane (PUR).

13. Finishing layer (2-9) as claimed in any of the claims 1-10, **characterized in that** the top layer (9) is assembled from at least two layers.

14. Finishing layer (2-9) as claimed in claim 13, **characterized in that** the top layer (9) is assembled from a bottom layer of a resilient material and a cover layer of an elastic plastic material covering this bottom layer.

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15. Finishing layer (2-9) as claimed in claim 13, **characterized in that** the top layer (9) is assembled from a bottom layer of a resilient material and a cover layer of a hard plastic material covering this bottom layer.

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16. Use of a finishing layer (2-9) as claimed in any of the claims 1-15 in a sports accommodation.

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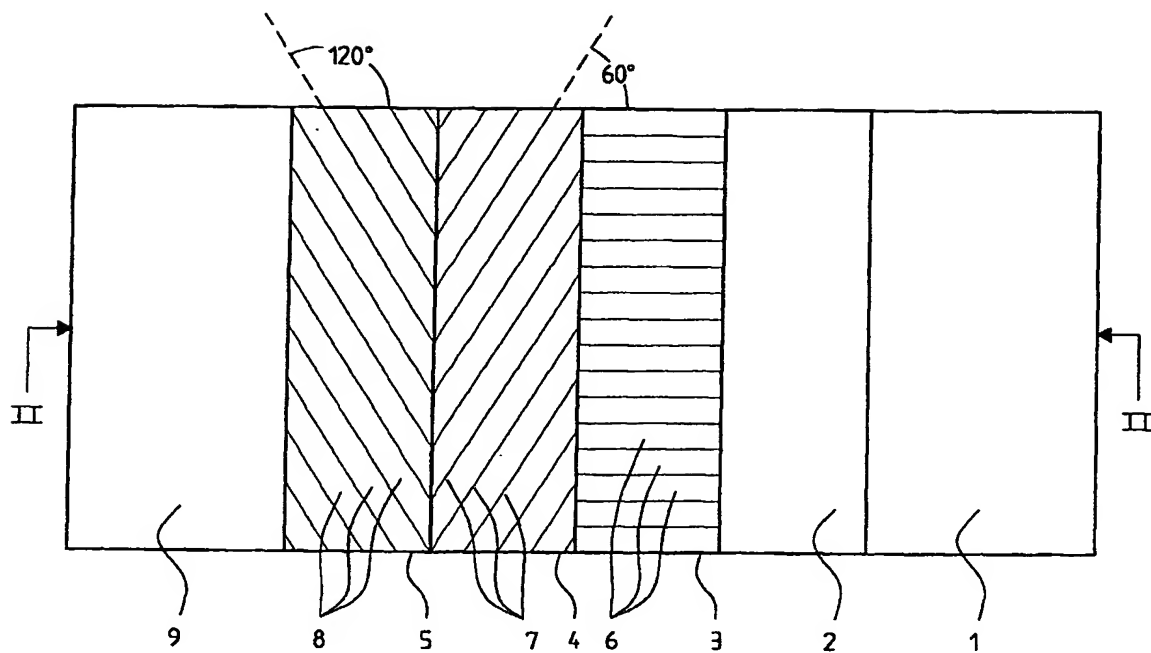


Fig. 1

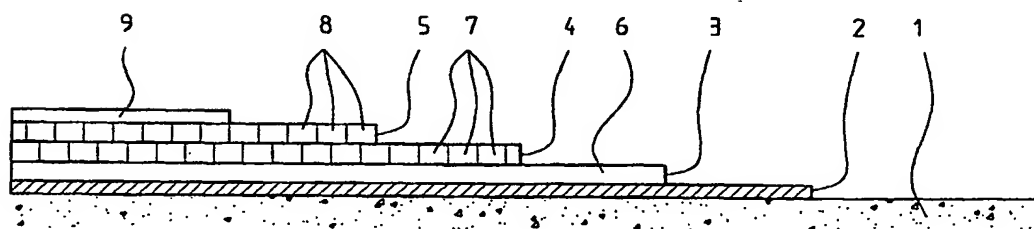


Fig. 2



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 02 07 6916

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			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 13 September 2002	Examiner De Jonge, S
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EPO FORM 1503 03/82 (P/C/C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
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